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GEN. McCLELLAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Concentration of Rebel Forces on the James River.

A Large Army Between Richmond and the Appomattox.

Efforts of the Rebels to Disguise the Movement.

Everything Quiet with the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, July 29.

Mr. WINCHESTER, who has been a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., for several months, and who arrived here last Saturday, having been unconditionally released from that place when the latter is informed your readers that, while on their way to Richmond, they were using all their patriotic care in moving forces to reinforce JACKSON. It is more than possible that this was a movement intended to disguise the fact that the rebels are now in strong force between Hanover and the Appomattox River, and still collecting forces and sending them in that direction. And what strengthens this opinion in the pains taken to induce our prisoners and officers in charge that the movement of troops was a reinforcement going to Stonewall Jackson, and that no one knew where he was, but they knew how to reach him with reinforcements.

A mail steamer arrived this afternoon from Harrison's Landing, but brings no news.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival and Reception of Gen. Halleck—Sickness of the Troops—Quiet in Camp.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, July 26, 1862.

Yesterday, Gen. McCLELLAN was visited by Gens. HALLECK and BURNSIDE. The distinguished officers, accompanied by Gen. CASEY, Chief of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, and his Assistant Adjutant-General, arrived at Harrison's Landing, on board a transport, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Upon stepping ashore, they immediately procured a two-horse ambulance and were driven to McCLELLAN'S headquarters. Their arrival was wholly unexpected, consequently created considerable surprise to the few who chanced to espy them. Arriving at headquarters, Gen. McCLELLAN was absent, but returned in a brief time, when the most cordial greeting was extended to the worthy heroes. Neither Gen. McCLELLAN nor any of his Staff were aware of their presence until they had made their appearance at his quarters. A lengthy and animated conversation between the several Generals ensued, but its purport, of course, could not be ascertained by those without the circle.

The presence of Gen. HALLECK here at this time has induced many to believe that events of importance will speedily transpire. Others deem it of little significance, and consider that to ascertain by personal observation the strength and efficiency of the forces over which he has control, is among the first duties of a General.

Indications do not favor any immediate advance movements on our part. We are too far removed from the enemy to become acquainted, through scouts formerly employed, with the details of his movements. It may be safely asserted, however, that he will not remove a great way from his capital. Reconnoissances already made have led to the discovery of rebels in small force in the vicinity of City Point. Volumes of smoke arising, probably from camp-fires, have also been noticed issuing from the woods, two or three miles in the rear of City Point, between it and Petersburg.

Yesterday, Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S Corps d'Armee was reviewed by himself and Gen. McCLELLAN. On account of the oppressive heat, the day was not as favorable for the ceremony as it otherwise might have been. But notwithstanding this inconvenience, the troops presented a fine appearance, and showed by their movements that the men attached to the corps had not been maltreated. This portion of the army is under the command of a superior and skilful commander, and of brave and true soldiers. Gen. PORTER was assisted by the members of his Staff, each one of whom has signally distinguished himself for his untiring zeal and intelligence conducted upon the field of battle.

It is in consequence of not being familiar with the duties required, uninitiated persons accuse officers of spare time, and hold, upon the whole, a very disagreeable office, by causing evil here, and absenting themselves, they will hastily become impressed that they have formed an erroneous opinion. Even in time of quiet, or at present, these officers are relieved from duty more than one day in succession perhaps, when a variety of business, close keeping them upon the spring almost continually. It is evident that we can rest on Assistant Adjutant-General and find him occupied. The immense amount of work they perform during a single day would astonish the veteran accountant of any large wholesale establishment. Their duties are certainly arduous, and the position they hold is a responsible one.

Nothing of late has been heard of the rebels firing upon our vessels passing up and down the river. The gunboats have effectually silenced that method of annoyance, and are now ready, under the direction of the able Commodore WILKES, to demolish any earthworks that the rebels may deem it prudent to erect on either bank of the James this side of Fort Darling. WHIT.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Unparalleled Arrivals at ONE POINT—Arrival of Sick and Wounded Prisoners from Richmond—Scene of Richmond—Cost of Living—"Contrabands" Plentiful—Rebel Absolute Deception of their People's Cause.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ONE POINT, Sunday, July 27, 1862.

Those who are given to have everything have abundant opportunity of indulging in it at this point, in fact a day passes but we have to greet some distinguished individual or other. The *Knickerbocker* arrived last evening, bearing a whole batch of high-sounding names, from Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters to Washington. They were the following: Gens. HALLECK, BURNSIDE, Dr. MEIGS, (Q. M.,) PARKE, REYNOLDS and CULLUM. What it all means we outsiders can only guess at, but when a number of such heads are put together we may depend upon it it amounts to something.

The *Commodore*, *Knickerbocker* and *State of Maine* arrived here this morning with sick and wounded Union soldiers, prisoners from Richmond. These soldiers all reiterate what we had heard before of the horribly filthy condition of the tobacco-house prisons in which they were confined, and declared that officers and men were completely covered with vermin. They do not charge their rebel keepers with any apparently intentional cruelty, but think they were glad enough to get rid of our sick and wounded, as they had more than sufficient to do in attending to their own. They describe Richmond as one vast, pestilential lazar-house, and say that if it escapes a plague it can be only by a miracle—for every house is festering with disease and corruption—physical and moral. They all agree, however, that while they have met sympathy of money and kindly feeling among their rebel antagonists in arms, the civilians—especially the women—are inveterate devils in our wounded and helpless soldiers, and would hang them far more readily than they would administer to their comfort.

A number of Richmond papers were found among these wounded men, and, as usual, filled with all the vile abuse and atrocious lying against our Government, and army, and institutions, for which these little dirty sheets of journals, printed upon one small leaf of bad paper, have become so famous. The soldiers handed them to us almost reproachfully, wondering, and with much reason, what object our Northern papers can have in giving world-wide publicity to infamous libels that would die in their own stench, unknown and unheard-of, but for the currency we so unwisely give them. Why, for instance, should the rabid speculations of some drunken scribbler in Richmond or Petersburgh be paraded at full length, and unmutilated, in the columns of the Times, or any other respectable Northern paper? What does any laugh at them, but feels are impressed, and feels vastly preponderate in this motley world.

In telling one of the soldiers that I wondered how the rebels managed to keep up at all under such high rates of living, he said he wondered so, too, and handed me the following list of what he had himself paid or seen paid for various articles in Richmond: Milk, 25 cents per pint; common molasses, 61 per quart; Rio coffee, $1 00 per pound; half-pound loaf, 15 cents; coarse sugar, 50 cents per pound; butter, $1 per pound; onions, 10 cents a piece; peas, 20 cents a piece; salt, 75 cents per pound; eggs, 75 cents per dozen; tomatoes, 75 cents per dozen; peaches, 75 cents per dozen; tea, $7 per pound; boots, $20; common army brogans, $9. This looks very much like approaching the "last ditch."

The *South America* came in last evening with a large quantity of contrabands, and immediately took her departure to some unknown part, but supposed to be Harrison's Landing. There is not a man in the army, with whom I have conversed, but is delighted at the idea of seeing rebel property, at last, put to the legitimate use of aiding us, and saving the bones and sinews of our men, and these late orders of Gen. PORTER have created the wildest enthusiasm. "That's the talk"—"Now we are going at it in earnest"—"The war would have been over if we had done that at first"—are exclamations that meet one at every turn. Let rebellious subjects in this part of the world be treated a little more after the *Peacock* plan, and—take my word for it—you will find few *protestants* among loyalists at any rate, either in or out of the army. All quiet up the James River. NEMO.

Exchange of Prisoners—Lists of Sick and Wounded—Dr. Gilbert—Army Sutlers—Interesting Account of Dr. Donaldson—Removal of Secesh Prisoners from Fort Delaware.

ONE PENN, Monday, July 28, 1862.

The event of the last few days has been the constant arrival of our sick and wounded prisoners who have been returned from Richmond. The rapidity with which they come, and in such large numbers, coupled with the fact that many of the convalescent (effect as many as one-third) are detained here to join their regiments, make it very difficult indeed to obtain *accurate* lists at this point, up the immediate arrival of a vessel. For instance, out of a list of four hundred names that we may send on—and who are supposed to be going North—one hundred and fifty may be detained here to rejoin their regiments, thus creating false impressions and much confusion at home among their relatives and friends.

To obviate the difficulty, Dr. GRANGER, the new Medical Director at this post—who is making every effort to fulfill the arduous duties of his position—met the representatives of the various leading journals at the Hygeia Hotel last evening, and made arrangements by which the Associated Press will hence-forth supply lists to all the papers, from accurate documents in the office of the Medical Director—thus ensuring uniformity and correctness, though at the expense of a little delay of only a few hours.

It is gratifying to hear that the sickness which prevailed to so great an extent among our army, on their first arrival at the James River from the Chickahominy swamps, and after that terrible week's work is fast disappearing, and our men are becoming as strong, healthy and hopeful as ever. Rest, pure air and better food are rapidly producing their effects; and, in the latter respect, there should be no lack, judging at least by the whole cargoes of good things which have been dispatched to Harrison's Landing lately. Sutlers are, after all, indispensable adjuncts to an army, and are tolerable only when they abuse their calling by extortion—a crime which should be, if it is not, remediable by the Colonel of each regiment—and most severely punishable.

Reports and inaccuracies have been heard upon the comments made, from time to time, by your correspondent, against some of the men who go by the name of sutlers, but who are in reality only peddling provision, huckstering, hint upon, putting but several right plunder. Meant to represent all that our soldiers have witnessed of these men, and their deception and rapacity, it would be found that no strictures could be made severe enough. It would, however, be highly absurd and unjust to class under the same category all those engaged in supplying the personal wants of our soldiers. Such men as E. M. MAYNE & SON, of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania and Tenth New-York; W. C. HANNAH, of the Burnside Expedition; JERRY MCELHINNY, of the Second, Third and Twelfth Regular Infantry; CHARLES GALLAGHER, of BAKER'S California Regiment, and many others I might name, are already known as gentlemen of great energy, responsibility, usefulness and integrity, and might well feel aggrieved if classing their names associated with those who are operating the indispensable avocation of the army sutler.

The newspapers, some days ago, had an account of the accidental death of Dr. DARRINGTON, of the general hospital at Hardscrabble Landing, who was drowned in the James River. It has been my pleasure to form the acquaintance of his senior officer, Dr. A. J. BARRY, of the Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers, a well-known and respected resident of Brooklyn, who is just returning home on leave of absence from the utter physical prostration caused by the terrible exertions of a whole year of duty in the field—assisted, unfortunately, by a constitution of his advanced years, no matter how brave, loyal and enthusiastic he may be—like Dr. BARRY in all these. The account which this gentleman gives of his gallant young subaltern—and none had a better opportunity of testing his merits—as he still afford a pleasing, though mournful gratification to the host of friends who are, doubtless, at this moment, lamenting the untimely loss of this gallant young officer. TARBO.

It was not until the Army of the Potomac had advanced as far toward Richmond as Fair Oaks—when the brave KEARNEY, with his Division, had won his day, at every fight, from Williamsburgh to the field of Fair Oaks—and when every eye was anxiously looking for the speedy capture of Richmond, that the General (in expectation of the same,) ordered Dr. BARRY to establish a Division Hospital near his head-quarters, in a little cottage which, from its picturesque position, was dubbed "Rose Cottage Hospital." Here it was that Dr. BARRY came in contact with the noted philanthropist of Boston, Mr. RUSSELL, and met the kind and accomplished Mrs. HARRIS of Philadelphia—both of whom had so bountifully supplied his hospital with all that was necessary to administer to the comfort of our suffering soldiers. Here it was, too, that Dr. BARRY was, for the first time, introduced to Dr. DARRINGTON, by his friend Dr. PANCOAST, at that time acting as Medical Director of the Third Corps of Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

Dr. BARRY'S first impression of his young coadjutor was of the most favorable description. To use his own words: "I felt that Providence had, at length, contributed to my comfort and the success of our institutions, by furnishing a companion modest in demeanor, amiable in disposition, perfectly competent as a surgeon and physician, and far above the many with whom I had hitherto been obliged to associate."

While the two surgeons were assiduously employed in their duties, the two armies were daily engaged in skirmishes, sometimes of a very desperate character, immediately in their advance. In one of these, in which Gen. SEDGWICK'S Division and others were engaged, they found a hospital depot established on the railroad just near them, and soon found the wounded collecting there in great numbers. Dr. DARRINGTON at once asked permission to visit it with the other surgeons—a request which was readily complied with, and the whole staff, including Dr. BARRY, proceeded there, and rendered Dr. BURNS all the aid they could, which was at that time invaluable. It was here that Dr. BARRY had, for the first time, an opportunity of fully testing the energy, skill, courage and humanity of his brave young assistant.

In a few days, to their great surprise, they were suddenly ordered to remove the hospital to some more distant point, toward the James River. Dr. DARRINGTON here again rendered his valuable assistance in removing 600 sick and wounded of their division; and, after an arduous march at night among baggage-wagons, artillery, &c., they reached, at about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, the spot to which they had been directed, a short distance from the bridge over White Oak Swamp. Here they again pitched their hospital-tents and Dr. DARRINGTON aided much in restoring quiet and administering to the poor sick and wounded soldiers.

It was not long they were thus permitted to rest, for, all day on Sunday, they observed an uninterrupted line of troops moving along and across the White Oak Bridge. On Monday morning it was confirmed that the hospital at Savage's Station—not more than three miles from them—was in the hands of the rebels and that the White House was burnt. Then came the appalling intelligence of a retreat—(appalling, because no officer was allowed to know it was part of a grand strategic movement,)—and at 1 o'clock A. M., on Monday morning—after all the troops had passed and orders had been given by Gen. SEDGWICK to burn the bridge—they found that unless they could secure their retreat with 600 sick they would be taken prisoners. Owing to the great exertions of Dr. DARRINGTON, Dr. BARRY was enabled, by 3 o'clock on Monday, to pass all his sick and wounded over the bridge, and to burn the said obstacle, and—as he frequently occurs—these were sadly deficient. They managed to save their men, however, all but 8 or 10, who were left behind with plenty of stores, medicines and sufficient medical nurses, and who must have fallen into the hands of the rebels an hour and a half afterward.

After their train of ambulances had got across the swamp, the bridge was burnt, and Dr. DARRINGTON once more busied himself in superintending the transportation of the sick and wounded to the James River, where they arrived at 4 P. M., expecting to find transports on which to embark. During the afternoon, hundreds of wounded found their way into CARTER'S large house, where the necessary operations were performed; and Dr. BARRY says he never saw more consummate skill, self-possession and energy than were exhibited by Dr. DARRINGTON on that trying occasion. Many a brave fellow, then saved, will lament when he hears the fate of one to whom he owes his life. Here Dr. BARRY and Dr. DARRINGTON remained until they were again ordered to retreat further down the river, and, having parted, they saw no more of each other until they arrived at Harrison's Landing. Here they found themselves, after one of the most laborious marches on record, in charge of 1,117 sick and wounded soldiers of Gen. KEARNEY'S Division, exposed to the rain, without tents, and obliged to sleep in ambulances. The effort was too great for both. The one contracted a disease which caused delirium and an untimely grave in the turbid waters of the James River; the other, worn out, but not dispirited, has gone to snatch that temporary repose which nature craves, to prepare his aged nerves for fresh struggles and fresh self-sacrifice on the altar of patriotism. This tribute was due to the memory of Dr. DARRINGTON. It was only fair that those who love his memory should know how he lived and died in the cause of his country.

The *Contoocook*, Capt. JAS. MAYER, the *Atlantic*, Capt. BABCOCK, and the *Merrimac* leave to-day for Fort Delaware, to bring away the secesh prisoners on their way to Richmond. Rather poverty stricken, on the part of the rebels, not to be able to bring away their own men even when we hand them over! Perhaps the London *Times* will find in this another proof of our becoming barbarians!

All quiet up the James River. NEMO.

FROM THE REBEL CAPITAL.

Richmond as It Is—A Description of It by a Recently Paroled Union Prisoner.

We have been visited by a recently paroled Union prisoner, (Mr. CHAS. B. DAVIS, Hospital Steward, Second Fire Steamer, Sumner Brigade,) who has given us a statement of his experience while in the hands of the rebels. He was detailed by Dr. SIM, Medical Director of HOOKER'S Division, to remain in the rear of our retreating army and assist Dr. JOHN J. MCGUNIGAL, Surgeon of the Second Regiment Excelsior Brigade, in ministering to the wants of our brave soldiers who were unable to march, owing to various diseases contracted in the swamps before Richmond.

Early on Sunday morning, June 29, when the rumbling of our retreating army wagons had long died in the distance, the prisoner, deeming capture a fortune more auspicious, went out under a flag of truce to the enemy's lines, and surrendered himself and charge to the rebel General, HOOKER. That officer treated them (the prisoners,) with the utmost respect.

After the preliminaries of surrender were gone through, Mr. DAVIS was sited before Gen. MAGRUDER, who was surrounded by a numerous but rusty looking staff. Conspicuous among them, especially for his rustiness, was HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, who called him fellow the Irishmen could conscientiously fight against the South. The prisoner answered, "I speak to you, Sir, in the tongue of every Irishman, when I assure you that when the flag that has always afforded us an asylum and a home, is in peril, we will endeavor to preserve it at all hazards." Struck with the boldness of the reply, the Ex Secretary of the Treasury left the field to the quiet possession of his prisoner.

Next day he was brought to Richmond, where he was paraded, in company with his Colonel, WM. R. SHEPPARD, Rev. Jas. O'HANLON, his Chaplain, and Capt. M. W. BYRNES, Company A, same regiment, through the principal streets of the city. They were all subsequently brought before Gen. WINDER, who spoke to no very choice terms to the reverend gentleman, strongly denouncing all Christian clergymen in the North as being the cause of all their trouble. He, however, subsequently modified his tone, and attended to a few reasonable requests.

Mr. DAVIS was appointed by Gen. WINDER as Hospital Steward of the sick and wounded soldiers belonging to the Union army in Richmond. While in that position he enjoyed a great many privileges, having an opportunity of going through the city almost at pleasure.

All business is suspended at 3 o'clock P. M., and during that interval all the men from 18 to 45 years of age drill. Very high prices are offered for substitutes. Provisions in Richmond he quotes as follows: Butter, $1 25 per pound; sugar, $1 per pound; milk, 25 cents a quart; bread the same (instead of coffee, $1. Everything else in proportion. The city is one vast jail-house. Where King Death holds high carnival among rebel as well as Union forces; and should an opportunity rise the foreign population alone would subvert the frightful domination which spreads its pestilential pall over that doomed Capital.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Gen. Pope's Departure for his Headquarters in the Field.

Occasional Skirmishing Near Gordonsville.

The Rebel General Ewell in the Vicinity with a Large Force.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 29.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN POPE, accompanied by his Staff, this morning proceeded to the headquarters of his Army in the Field. Before breaking up his headquarters here, Gen. POPE ordered that no passes to the lines of his army should be granted to others than those having official business there.

Gen. POPE has a larger force than the country generally is aware of, and will be pleased to extend the courtesies of his profession to Stonewall JACKSON, or any other rebel leader on the road to Richmond.

The First Connecticut Cavalry—SIGEL'S advance—occupied Madison Court-house two days ago, and drove out the rebel cavalry, under ROSSEAUX. Our side sustained no loss. The rebels are said to be in force beyond the Rapidan, only scouting parties prowling on this side.

Our troops are foraging almost entirely on the country, according to POPE'S order. The people all refuse to take the oath of allegiance, and say they will leave, but will first make desolate their homes.

WASHINGTON, Va., Tuesday, July 29.

Scouting parties just returned report occasional skirmishing with the enemy near Orange Court-house, but without any definite results.

The rebel Gen. EWELL is reported to be in force from Orange Court-house, through Gordonsville to Stannardsville. His troops are estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 men.

This force, however, does not secure the enemy's safety.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, Monday, July 28.

A grand review of Gen. BANKS' army corps took place to-day, two miles from town. The weather was fine.

Several hours were occupied in the field, with evolutions and manœuvres by divisions. The whole review was creditable to various commanders, but showed the necessity of more frequent drills en masse. The magnificent artillery arm elicited warm applause from all observers.

The recent removal to more favorable grounds has benefited the health of the troops. There is considerable mortality and sickness in the Sixtieth New-York Regiment. The other regiments are improving in sanitary condition.

There is nothing of importance from the front to-day.

ORDER FROM GEN. SIGEL.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, (Formerly belonging to Mountain Department,) SPERRYVILLE, Va., July 16, 1862.

The Commanding-General of this Corps orders that all commissioned officers and enlisted men whose leave of absence has expired, and all convalescents who are able to join their regiments, shall immediately join their respective regiments, battery or detachment by way of Washington City, D. C., or they will be considered deserters, and dealt with accordingly.

All recruits enlisted for this Corps should be sent at once by way of Washington City to their regiments or batteries.

By command of Maj.-Gen. F. SIGEL.

A. MESSENGER, Asst. Adjutant-General.

A BRILLIANT CAVALRY DASH.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

THREE WAYSHOWING, Va., July 23, 1862.

Col. BROUGHAM, of the First Michigan Cavalry, is my Army, and has made one of the most dashing and daring reconnoissances of the war. He was ordered on Saturday from Culpeper Court-house in command of his regiment and the Fifth New-York Cavalry, to the Rapidan ford, and to hold it till reinforced that evening by Gen. HATCH. He made the march in a driving rain and bivouacked on the farm of the rebel Col. TALLIAFERRO; but Gen. HATCH found the roads impassable for his train, and returned, sending word to Col. BROUGHAM to push on to Orange Court-house and occupy that place, and that he would be there that evening. In the morning the river had swollen so that there was no ford; but Col. BROUGHAM swam the stream with his command, a feat never performed before, and which the inhabitants said was impossible in such a rapid current, and pushed on to Orange Court-house. Finding it occupied by rebel cavalry, he ordered a charge through the town, which was made with a hurrah, in a blinding rain under a scattering fire from the roads and railroad track, and the enemy fled.

Pickets were pushed out immediately to within three miles of Gordonsville, and on the road to Madison Court-house, to await Gen. HATCH'S arrival. The enemy sent forces by rail from Gordonsville to drive in the pickets, which were reinforced; but the picket towards Madison Court-house was driven in, and brought word that the enemy were in force in that direction, and had encamped between Col. BROUGHAM and Gen. HATCH'S troops, so that the former was apparently cut off. The Colonel then tried a ruse upon the enemy. He reinforced his pickets towards Gordonsville with nearly his entire force, and advanced them still further. That impressed them with the idea of a large force, and they sent for reinforcements. Our troops heard the cars go, and then moved half a mile still further up and tore up the railroad track, and in the pitch darkness, two hours after midnight, Col. BROUGHAM called in his gallant fellows and fell back on the Rapidan; his only chance being to please that river between Hatch's command and the enemy under EWELL. He reached the river and swam it without losing a man.

As soon as the enemy learned he was gone, they pushed on their infantry in advance, supposing they would certainly catch him at the river; but the bird had flown. Our boys came to the edge of the stream, and fired off at the enemy some of the earliest that had ever been soaked in crossing, and then coolly camped in their sight, to their astonishment and wrath. Six of our men were wounded, but all were brought off safely. The return of the command was as if they had risen from the grave; for an old secesh that Gen. HATCH had sent as a messenger to Col. BROUGHAM, returned saying he could not cross the river, and that Col. BROUGHAM was "gone." He was, indeed, in a tight place, the enemy thousands strong in front, with a large force on both flanks, and a swollen river in his rear; but the gallantry of his advance on Gordonsville, instead of failing back in the first place, saved him.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Grand Junction Reported to be in Possession of the Rebels.

Demonstrations on the Mobile and Ohio Road.

CAIRO, Monday, July 28.

A skirmish occurred at Bolivar, Tennessee, between our forces stationed there and a body of rebels, yesterday. No particulars have as yet been received. It is reported that our forces have evacuated Grand Junction, and that the place is now occupied by the rebels, and that they have possession of almost all that portion of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Memphis and Corinth.

CAIRO, Monday, July 28.

The steamer *City*, on her way from Memphis was fired on twice yesterday just before reaching Columbus.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 28.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Cairo, says: The rebels have taken possession of Humboldt, and now hold the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at that point. They have torn up the track some ten or twelve miles.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 29.

A dispatch received at headquarters to-day, says that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is again in running order—the rebels having done but little damage to it.

Rebel Clergymen Committed to Jail—Requisite for Morgan, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 29.

The three rebel clergymen, Revs. ELLIOTT, PEAK and BALDWIN, of Nashville, sent by ANDY JOHNSON to Gen. MORTON, arrived here this evening, and were committed to jail. They will be sent to the Indiana Penitentiary to-morrow.

The rebel Col. BULLITT, with two hundred recruits for Col. MORGAN, from Owen County, is reported as having passed through Flat Rock, Bourbon County, en route to the South.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN has issued orders that no more gold shall be paid for cotton, and that vendors refusing the current funds of this place shall forfeit half their cotton.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

A DESPERATE FIGHT NEAR FULTON.

Defeat and Rout of the Rebels with Heavy Loss.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Tuesday, July 29.

Col. GUITAR, of the Ninth Missouri Regiment, reinforced by Lieut.-Col. SHANKS and Maj. CAMPBELL, of Merrill's Horse, and Maj. CALDWELL, of the Third Iowa Cavalry, 600 strong, were attacked at Moore's Mills, seven miles east of Fulton, yesterday, by PORTER and CERF, 800 strong, and after fighting till after 6 o'clock P. M., the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of from 75 to 100 killed and wounded, and one taken prisoner. Col. GUITAR reports a loss of 41 killed and wounded. He captured guns, ammunition, baggage, &c., in profusion. The officers and men behaved splendidly. CERF is reported killed. Col. GUITAR resumed the pursuit last night, and will follow them over the Jordan.

FULTON, Mo., Sunday, July 27.

Lieut. CLIAVEAUX, with a company of State Militia, came upon a band of guerrillas, 200 strong, from one of whom he had received information, five miles south of this place. He attacked and completely routed them, killing and wounding a number, and taking Capt. PATTERSON, their leader, prisoner. He also took one other prisoner. Our loss was three wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 28.

The *Democrat* is informed on good authority that a party of four five mounted rebels started yesterday morning from Georgetown, twelve miles from St. Louis, and proceeded to Manchester, where they were joined by a similar party equal in number. The whole force then moved toward the Southwest, intending to join some guerrilla band or gathering corps of rebels. Mounted troops have been sent in pursuit.

LOYAL IRISH-AMERICANS IN ST. LOUIS.

The loyal Irish-Americans of St. Louis met in large numbers on Friday evening last, to express their opinion of those of their countrymen who had attempted to avoid the operation of Gov. GAMBLE'S proclamation, by appealing to the British Consul for protection. The following were among the resolutions which they adopted:

Resolved, By the Irish residents of St. Louis, in mass meeting assembled, that we denounce the conduct of these men as cowardly, base and infamous; that they are unworthy of the name of Irishmen, and have satisfied upon themselves a dishonor which will survive their wretched existence, and be visited upon their children to the remotest generation.

Resolved, That we are convinced, from satisfactory evidence, that most of the men who have thus claimed the protection of the English Government, and who are currently reported to be Irish, are in fact natives of England and Irish Orangemen, who have always been more English than the English; and the rest of them, though of Irish birth, are but the bastard offspring of English consists and nobles, who, from time to time, have settled in Ireland, and assumed Irish names, in order to cover up their crimes or the baseness of their origin.

Resolved, That we, the Irish residents of St. Louis, embrace this occasion of renewing the expression of our inalienable attachment and loyalty to the Government, institutions and flag of the United States—that as our countrymen, during the American revolution, in the war of 1812, in the war with Mexico, and in the present wicked rebellion, gloriously attested their devotion to liberty, and their fidelity to this, the land of their adoption, by their sacrifices, their labors, their valor, and their blood, so will we, on every battle-field from Concord to Shiloh, and from New-Orleans to the City of Mexico, do we freely and proudly pledge our blood, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to the maintenance and defence of this great nation against the attacks of every foe, whether foreign or domestic.

Resolved, That shall England attempt any interference in our domestic concerns, we will, one and all, arm to oppose her, and shall urge on the United States Government to acknowledge the independence of Ireland.

A correspondent at New-Orleans writes the Memphis *Bulletin* that there is a probability that Gen. PHELPS will be detached from that Department and sent North. His strong Anti-Slavery sentiments are said to be the reason for the change.

COUNTERFEITING.

Statistics of Frauds on Our Paper Currency.

Twelve-Thirteenths of Our Banks Have Their Issues Counterfeited.

Proportion of Altered, Spurious and Imitation Frauds in Circulation.

Six Thousand Varieties of Genuine Bank Bills.

DEFECTS OF OUR PAPER CURRENCY EXPOSED.

Startling Increase of Counterfeiting in Six Years.

A National Evil Demanding a National Remedy.

There are very few persons, if any, in the United States, who can, truthfully, declare their ability to detect at a glance any counterfeit paper money. So numerous are our Banks, and so various the tricks of the counterfeiter, that even professional detectors of bad bills, bankers, brokers, tellers and others in the constant habit of handling large sums of money, are frequently deceived upon. Our "Counterfeit Detectors" having, during the last few years, increased in size, until their proportions rival our Family Bibles, and generally compel much more studious perusal. If a person offers a bill in payment for anything, it is a chance for the production of the inevitable volume. The merchant wades through the long list of "altered," "counterfeit," "spurious," "old plate," "broken bank," and a hundred other heads, and if he fails to find a description of the proffered bill, concludes that it is good. Then, if change is given, the purchaser must survey the bank and go through the same tedious process. In his hurry to prevent being imposed upon, he makes many of these frauds in paper money produced, that in all our large cities the aid of the police and the detective graph is called into requisition to protect the merchant. Even the types and the printing-press, the police and the telegraph, are frequently too late for the shrewd counterfeiter, and in defiance of them all, the City is often flooded with a worthless issue before citizens can be put upon their guard. In spite of all precautions, every merchant has his pile of counterfeit money, and his hourly fear of having it increased. Our wives and daughters accept a bank note from a stranger with fear and trembling, and the memories of our servants are taxed to recollect who gave them that last "bad bill." The poorer people are, the less likely are they to be able to avoid taking counterfeit money; while the poorest apple-woman is as good a judge in the best, of all the coins, is surely a privileged class who can rely to any extent upon their judgment of the genuineness of our paper currency.

Out of thirteen hundred and eighty-nine banks in the United States, only two hundred and forty-three have escaped the attempts at imitation by one or another of the many species of fraudulent. Of the out of this two hundred and forty-three, at least one hundred and forty-three are not worth counterfeiting, so that in round numbers, one hundred bank note issues, but 100 are not counterfeited. The rule is, that the better the bank, the more the counterfeits. All the New-York City issues are counterfeited except three, and of these two are closing institutions, and will soon issue any notes! The only State (besides Iowa, which has but one bank) whose bank notes are not counterfeited, is Florida. The reason is plainly because the genuine notes of the four banks in that State are all of doubtful value. So in all the seceded States, where the paper currency is enormously depreciated, counterfeiting is at a low tide. Maryland has only four bank note issues not counterfeited out of 32, and of these four, one is at a heavy discount. The great State of Massachusetts, with her hundred and eighty-two banks, has only seven whose issues are not counterfeited. And yet, Massachusetts is the only State where there is an association for the prevention of counterfeiting! Of the two hundred and ninety-five banks in New-York State, the issues of only forty-five are not counterfeited. But, to see the extent of the evil in even more glaring light, let us look at the figures in tabular form, as follows:

TABULAR VIEW OF THE EXTENT OF COUNTERFEITING

States.	No. of Banks.	No. whose issues are counterfeited.	No. of Issues counterfeited.
Maine	70	10	10
New-Hampshire	60	11	—
Vermont	42	7	7
Massachusetts	182	3	3
Rhode Island	62	3	3
Connecticut	75	3	3
New-York City	50	2	2
New-York State	289	43	43
New-Jersey	55	10	10
Pennsylvania	205	21	21
Delaware	19	2	2
Maryland	33	4	4
Virginia	44	22	22
North Carolina	16	16	16
South Carolina	20	20	20
Georgia	33	33	33
Alabama	5	5	5
Ohio	57	2	2
Indiana	23	23	23
Illinois	15	15	15
Kentucky	11	11	11
Tennessee	23	23	23
Missouri	9	9	9
Michigan	50	0	0
Iowa	1	0	0
Wisconsin	72	0	0
Florida	1	0	0
Total	1,389	295	295

After deducting from the list of banks whose issues are not counterfeited, the wild-cat, the shaky, the closing, the closed, the worthless, those not yet in operation, and those which are new, the list of uncounterfeited bank-notes grows small and (not beautifully) less. It is a spectacle alike degrading to our National character, as well as an overwhelming condemnation of the system of Banking and Bank-note Engraving, which admits of such frauds. It is not only productive of great loss in time and money, of irreparable damage to the poor and innocent victims of these numbers and frauds, but is undermining our morality as a nation. The road to wealth, by such easy means, presents a temptation which the dishonest means, presents a temptation which the young, too often, are incapable of resisting, and which, in many cases, leads to the brothel, the

THE EXPERIMENT OF TEXAS.

The Texas of an Intelligent Union Envious.

Interesting Intelligence from the South.

Secession Rapidly Progressing.

GREAT PARTISAN BITTERNESS.

The Democratical Contest in the Old North State.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 27, 1862.

[Extra de la Estrella (N. C.) Mess. Journal, Jan. 9.

The next is the concluding act of Mr. Holden's (of the Raleigh Standard) history with which the people of North Carolina are becoming familiar. We shall publish the whole of it in our next issue.

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Mess. Journal, Jan. 9.

The Democratical Caucus in this State has resolved, all the time interval, to keep silence—the former called upon Brigham, to wait until after the State election. Meanwhile, the Opposition Party, have matured into a secret organization, and the latter by an Extension—Abolition Convention, and the Democratic Party, have brought to bear the influence of the Federal Government, and the Federal Army, to carry the State election, by the basest corruption and fraud.

The Democratical Caucus in this State has resolved, all the time interval, to keep silence—the former called upon Brigham, to wait until after the State election, when it is supposed that the election has promising more than a Gubernatorial majority. It is observed that

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Holidays Under 12 to Labor Fare at Our City—Places of Worship.

Many suppose that the lower part of our City is entirely given over to business and trade, and that the residences of people are to be found only in the upper wards or environs. Such, however, is not the case, as at present there are ten places where daily services are held, which will be shown by the following lists and figures:

[illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Per Annum, and Sixty Days.

[illegible]

A Warning to Amateur Conveyancers.

A very spirited letter has come to the Columbia Aid Society, given by a man of wide experience in Home-building, and who knows whereof he speaks. He says that he thinks that the Society has done a good work, but that it has not yet reached the class of people who are most in need of its assistance. He says that the Society should not only help people to build homes, but should also help them to keep them. He says that many people who have built homes have been obliged to sell them at a loss because they could not keep up the payments. He says that the Society should have a plan by which it can help people who are in danger of losing their homes. He says that the Society should have a plan by which it can help people who are in danger of losing their homes. He says that the Society should have a plan by which it can help people who are in danger of losing their homes

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointments under the Tax Law.

An Imposition of the Military Worth of the Nation.

Assessments of a Thousand Dollars.

Penalty.

Alimata Case.

GEN. REMONDE IN NEW-YORK.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

PATRIOTIC MOVEMENTS IN THIS CITY.

Payment of Bounties—Progress of Recruiting—&c. &c.

THE STATE BOUNTY.

As expected, the first of Col. TURNBULL's regiment having yesterday been partly paid the State additional bounty of twenty-five dollars, caused a considerable influx of recruits to all the offices in the City. This prompt fulfillment of the Governor's promise has created confidence in the minds of those disposed to volunteer, and officers who know how to put the matter in its true light before applicants will not in future have to wait long for material to fill up their companies.

THE UNITED STATES BOUNTY.

Fifteen is now deposited in the City $150,000, to the credit of Major SPRAGUE, United States disbursing officer for New-York State, to enable him to pay as much soldiers volunteering for regiments in the field, or for the new regiments, the $25 advance bounty offered by the Secretary of War. If men continue to come in as fast as they did yesterday that amount will not last him long.

MONEYS TO REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

Some little delay in paying the State bounty to recruits for regiments in the field occurred at the office of Dr. TOWNSEND, one of the three Medical Inspectors appointed by Gov. MORGAN, in consequence of the want of formal receipts. When the state of affairs became known at Albany to Col. GLEIM, he sent the checks to Dr. TOWNSEND, and authorized him to accept the mere written receipts. A great many of these receipts—each for $50—Dr. TOWNSEND cashed yesterday. Regular printed forms will be distributed to-day, and future difficulty will thus be obviated. Some time during the current week, arrangements will be perfected for the disbursement to these volunteers for the old regiments of the bounty due them from the United States, and also of the $4 enlistment fee which they are to have.

RECRUITING FOR REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

Most extra inducements to men to enlist in the regiment now engaged on active service, are having their effect. Plenty of people prefer receiving $70 to one; and that is the difference of the amounts paid down to volunteers for the old regiments as distinguished from the new. The previous here, too, of officers recruiting for the old regiments, is beginning to be better known. Hitherto their light has been unfortunately a dim one under a bushel. They have not advertised to a great pain the show-bill line of business so extensively as the enterprising Cossacks and Ethiopians who are wearing for the Senatorial District Regiment, the Empire Brigade, the Metropolitan Guard, and similar new organizations. By virtue of a general order issued by Adjutant-General TOWNSEND officers of regiments in the field will be allowed to enlist any company of a regiment they may prefer, provided that company does not happen to be full.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

On Monday evening Gen. MEAGHER went to Albany to consult with the Governor as to the best means of speedily filling up his gallant brigade. Recruiting for this brigade commenced yesterday in earnest, and a goodly number of able-bodied men were obtained. The new headquarters has a brilliant and attractive appearance, bills and banners combining to make a fine show—of course it's Irish in character. Green predominates; and harps and shamrocks are plentiful enough to induce every Irishman in the City into enrolling himself, for his adopted country's sake, beneath the flag and emblems that are always crowned with victory.

THE FIFTY-FIRST N. Y. S. V.

This distinguished regiment, which, under command of Col. FERRARO, covered itself with glory at Roanoke and Newbern, wants about a hundred men to bring it up to the regulation standard. The regiment is in the corps d'armée of Gen. BURNSIDE, and is now commanded by Col. POTTER, Col. FERRARO having been promoted to a Brigadier Generalship. Maj. CHARLES W. LEFFERTS is on here to enlist men, and has his depot at No. 292 Broadway. Volunteers can scarcely pick out a more desirable regiment to join.

THE FIFTH (DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.)

No regiment that New-York has sent to the war has earned a more enviable reputation, whether in camp or on the battle-field, than the famous Zouaves that still go by the name of the National Guard Colonel who organized them. Wherever they have been in barracks they have gained the good-will and respect of the community in which they were situated—a genial sort of toleration being shown to them, indeed, even by the fair Secessionists of Baltimore. Wherever they have gone into action, they have been a rallying point for their friends, as they have ever been a terror and destruction to their foes. The rebels have never yet been able to stand before the "red-legged devils," as MAGRUDER's men christened them at Big Bethel, and faltering National troops have felt inspired with new confidence and courage when they saw the well-known red trowsers coming to their timely aid. On first going to the Peninsula, so admirable was their drill and discipline that they were accorded the special honor of being brigaded with the regulars, and, at the terrible fight of Gaines' Mills, be it ever remembered, that a distinguished officer in Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER'S Staff declared "the Fifth New-York was the only regiment that, during the final retreat, retained its presence of mind and organization." It is a greater honor to be a private in such a regiment than a Captaincy in one which has yet to win its laurels. Capt. GARRIGUES CARR is recruiting for it at No. 606 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas.

FIRST NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

At No. 92 Whitehall-street, near South ferry, recruiting is going on for the First Regiment of New-York Cavalry, Col. DOREE. This cavalry is now stationed at Suffolk, Virginia, and looks every day for orders on important work.

IRA HARRIS GUARD.

The Sixth New-York Cavalry (Ira Harris Guard No 2) has an office open at No. 73 Liepenard-street, near Broadway, at which Capt. CACCHIA is on hand to enrol men. The regiment has reaped considerable fame already, and is composed of the kind of officers and men who are sure to seek for more.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-first Ward Union Volunteer Association met at their headquarters, No. 435 Fourth-avenue, on Monday evening, ANDREW FREMONT, Esq., in the Chair. It was resolved to open a general recruiting office in the Ward, for enlistments to fill up the old regiments.

SPECIAL BOUNTY SUBSCRIPTION.

The subscription list which Mayor [illegible] has liberally headed with a donation of $1,000 is thus headed:

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, deeply impressed with the great importance at once to our country's army in the field, and determined that the charge of neglect of those brave sons of this Metropolis, who are battling to maintain her supremacy in honor and power, as well as the National greatness and unity, shall not be at the doors of this wealthy and patriotic community, subscribe their names for the sums set opposite thereto, to provide a fund for bounty, if additional bounty be required, to promote enlistments for such regiments originally raised in this City as are now in the field.

The fund will be paid into the hands of JONATHAN STURGES, Treasurer, and be disbursed under the direction of Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Morris Ketchum, John A. Stevens, Jonathan Sturges, Wm. Curtis Noyes, A. T. Stewart and Samuel Sloan.

THE METROPOLITAN GUARD PAID OFF.

The most of the recruits of the Metropolitan Guard, Col. TURNBULL, were yesterday paid one-half of the State bounty, at Riker's Island, and in order that the families of the men may have an opportunity to share in the payment, the Commissioners of Police will give free passage to-morrow to the wives, parents and children of those who have received their bounty, to and from the Island. Passes for the trip can only be obtained at Police Headquarters, No. 413 Broome-street. The steamer will leave at foot of Governeur-street at 10 A. M. and return at 5 P. M.

THE MERCHANTS' BRIGADE.

A meeting for the furtherance of this organization will be held to-day at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Many of the most prominent merchants of the City are connected with the movement.

ANOTHER PATRIOTIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

The managers of the Hope Express Company have notified their employes that to each one who enlists will be continued one half their salaries, and the absolute certainty of their situations upon their return from the war with an honorable discharge. That's the way to do it.

LETTER FROM GOV. MORGAN.

The following letter is from Gov. MORGAN to the Sixth Senatorial Committee:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 27, 1862—Sunday Evening.

George W. Blunt, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, &c., New-York City:

SIR: I have this morning received your favor dated 25th inst., inclosing a copy of a resolution of the Military Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District, dated July 24, 1862, as follows:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform the Committee whether we shall proceed to organize a new regiment or endeavor to enlist for the

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

Saturday, Tuesday, July 29, 1862—P. M.

The reported transfer of the Memphis fleets of rams to the Government dockets was premature. Certainly no definite arrangement has been entered into.

Gen. Halleck has issued a general order prohibiting the circulation of Confederate notes within the limits of his command, and declaring that persons found guilty of dealing in them will be treated as spies.

Gen. Curtis has issued a proclamation declaring martial law in force throughout the State of Arkansas, and ordering the arrest of all persons found in arms against the Government, or who shall give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Gen. Pope has issued a proclamation declaring martial law in force throughout the district of country under his command, and ordering the arrest of all persons found in arms against the Government, or who shall give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Gen. Halleck has issued an order directing the arrest of all persons who shall be found within the lines of the army under his command, who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves.

Gen. Halleck has issued an order directing that all persons found within the lines of the army under his command, who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, shall be arrested and confined in the military prisons

FINANCIAL.

SAVINGS BANKS

BANKING HOUSE BANK—CORNER OF BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS-ST.
Open from 9 to 3 o'clock daily.
WILLIAM H. APPLETON, President.
JOHN E. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 241 BROADWAY, New-York, July 22, 1863.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of August, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JAS. P. ALLEN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of August, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JAS. P. ALLEN, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after September 1 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 1st of September.
By order of the Board,
THEO. ROWLAND, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Six per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 1st of August.
By order of the Board,
H. B. PELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
JOHN V. FARWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
WM. P. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
A. PARKHURST, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
E. K. WALKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
JOHN K. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 241 BROADWAY, July 22, 1863.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of August, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JOHN V. FARWELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 241 BROADWAY, New-York, July 22, 1863.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of August, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JOHN K. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1863.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent. payable on demand.
WALTER K. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
JAS. P. ALLEN, Jr., Secretary.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
241 BROADWAY, July 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
JAS. P. ALLEN, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
THEO. ROWLAND, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, JULY 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
H. B. PELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
THEO. ROWLAND, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, JULY 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
H. B. PELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
A. PARKHURST, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
E. K. WALKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
JOHN K. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 241 BROADWAY, New-York, July 22, 1863.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of August, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JOHN K. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME BANKING COMPANY, No. 24 BROADWAY, July 22, 1863.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 241 BROADWAY, July 22, 1863.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of August, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JOHN V. FARWELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 241 BROADWAY, New-York, July 22, 1863.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of August, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JOHN K. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1863.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent. payable on demand.
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THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
JAS. P. ALLEN, Jr., Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
241 BROADWAY, July 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
JAS. P. ALLEN, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
THEO. ROWLAND, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, JULY 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
H. B. PELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
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DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
JOHN K. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 241 BROADWAY, New-York, July 22, 1863.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of August, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JOHN K. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME BANKING COMPANY, No. 24 BROADWAY, July 22, 1863.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 241 BROADWAY, July 22, 1863.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of August, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JOHN V. FARWELL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 241 BROADWAY, New-York, July 22, 1863.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of August, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JOHN K. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1863.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent. payable on demand.
WALTER K. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
JAS. P. ALLEN, Jr., Secretary.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
241 BROADWAY, July 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
JAS. P. ALLEN, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
THEO. ROWLAND, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, JULY 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
H. B. PELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
A. PARKHURST, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Peoria and Rock Island Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
E. K. WALKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable on and after August 15 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
JOHN K. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 241 BROADWAY, New-York, July 22, 1863.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of August, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JOHN K. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME BANKING COMPANY, No. 24 BROADWAY, July 22, 1863.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 241 BROADWAY, July 22, 1863.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of August, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JOHN V. FARWELL, Treasurer

SOUTHERN NEWS.

REBEL REPORTS OF RECENT EVENTS.

Progress of the War on the Mississippi.

SPIRIT OF THE CONFEDERATE PRESS.

STILL BEGGING FOR FOREIGN AID.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

RICHMOND, June 24, 1862.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

SIR: Before the 30th of May I had ascertained from many sources that Keyes' Corps was encamped on this side of the Chickahominy, near the Williamsburgh road. On that day Major-Gen. D. H. Hill reported a strong body immediately in his front. On receiving this report, I determined to attack them next morning, hoping to be able to defeat Keyes' Corps completely in the entire advanced position before it would be reinforced. Written orders were dispatched to Major-Gens. Hill, Gen. G. W. Smith, and Longstreet, the two latter living near my headquarters, requiring verbal instructions. The receipt of the orders was acknowledged.

Gen. Hill, supported by the Division of Gen. Longstreet, (who had the direction of operations on the right,) was to advance by the Williamsburgh Road, to attack the enemy in front; Gen. Hill, with his division, was to move down the Charles City Road, in order to attack in flank the troops who might be engaged with Hill and Longstreet, unless he found in his front force enough to occupy the division. Gen. Smith was to march to the junction of the New-Bridge Road and the Nine-Mile Road, to be in readiness either to fall on Keyes' right flank, or to cover Longstreet's left, if they were to move at daybreak. Heavy and protracted rains during the afternoon and night, by swelling the streams of the Chickahominy, increased the probability of our having to deal with either troops from Richmond or Keyes. The same cause prevented the prompt and punctual movement of the troops. Those of Smith, Hill and Longstreet were in position early enough, however, to commence operations by 8 A. M.

Maj.-Gen. Longstreet, unwilling to make a partial attack, instead of the combined movement which had been planned, waited from hour to hour for Gen. Huger's Division. At length, at 9 o'clock P. M., he determined to attack without these troops. He accordingly commenced his advance at that hour, opening the engagement with artillery and skirmishers. By 3 o'clock it became close and heavy.

In the meantime, I had placed myself on the left of the force employed in this attack, with the division of Gen. Hill, that I might be in a part of the field where I could observe, and be ready to meet any counter-movement which the enemy's General might make against our centre or left. Owing to some peculiar condition of the atmosphere, the sound of the musketry did not reach us. I consequently deferred giving the signal for Gen. Smith's advance till 4 o'clock, at which time Maj.-Generals Warren, of Gen. Smith's Staff, whom I had sent to learn the state of affairs with Gen. Longstreet's column, returned, reporting that it was pressing on with vigor. Smith's troops were at once moved forward.

The principal attack was made by Maj.-Gen. Longstreet, with his own and Maj.-Gen. D. H. Hill's Divisions—the latter mostly in advance. Hill's brave troops, admirably commanded and gallantly led, forced their way through the abattis, which formed the enemy's outermost defence, and stormed their intrenchments by a determined and irresistible rush. Such was the manner in which the enemy's first line was carried. The operation was repeated with the same gallantry and success as our troops pursued their victorious career through the enemy's successive camps and intrenchments. At each new position they encountered fresh troops belonging to it, and reinforcements brought on from the rear. Thus they had to repel repeated efforts to retake works which they had carried. But their advance was never successfully resisted.

Their onward movement was only stayed by the coming of night. By nightfall they had forced their way to the "Seven Pines," having driven the enemy back more than two miles; through their own camps, and from a series of intrenchments, and repelled every attempt to reoccupy them with great slaughter. The skill, vigor, and decision, with which these operations were conducted by Gen. Longstreet, are worthy of the highest praise. He was worthily seconded by Maj.-Gen. Hill, of whose conduct and courage he speaks in the highest terms.

Maj.-Gen. Smith's Division moved forward at 4 o'clock. Warren's three brigades leading. Their progress was impeded by the enemy's skirmishers, which, with their supports, were driven back to the railroad. At this point Warren's own and Ferry's Brigades engaged a superior force of the enemy. Hoon's, by my order, moved on to cooperate with Longstreet. Gen. Smith was desired to hasten up with all the troops within reach. He brought up Hampton's and Hawes's Brigades in a few minutes.

The strength of the enemy's position, however, enabled him to hold it until dark.

About sunset, being struck from my horse, severely wounded by a fragment of a shell, I was carried from the field, and Maj.-Gen. G. W. Smith succeeded to the command.

He was prevented from renewing his attack on the enemy's position next morning, by the discovery of strong intrenchments not seen on the previous evening. His division bivouacked, on the night of the 31st, within musket-shot of the intrenchments which they were attacking when darkness stayed the conflict. The skill, energy and resolution with which Maj.-Gen. Smith directed the attack would have secured success if it could have been made an hour earlier.

The troops of Longstreet and Hill passed the night of the 31st on the ground which they had won. The enemy were strongly reinforced from the north side of the Chickahominy on the evening and night of the 31st. The troops engaged by Gen. Smith were, undoubtedly, from the other side of the river.

On the morning of the 1st of June, the enemy attacked the brigade of Gen. Pickett, which was supported by that of Gen. Pryor. The attack was vigorously repelled by these two brigades, the brunt of the fight falling on Gen. Pickett. This was the last demonstration made by the enemy.

Our troops employed the residue of the day in securing and bearing off the captured artillery, small arms and other property; and in the evening quietly returned to their own camps.

We took ten pieces of artillery, six thousand (6,000) muskets—one garrison flag and four regimental colors, besides a large quantity of tents and camp equipage.

Maj.-Gen. Longstreet reports the loss in his command as being about.....3,000

Maj.-Gen. Smith reports his loss at.....1,233

Total.....4,233

Most of the enemy is stated in their own newspapers to have numbered 10,000—an estimate which falls short of the truth.

Had Maj.-Gen. Huger's Division been in position, and ready for action, when those of Smith, Longstreet and Hill moved, I am satisfied that Keyes' corps would have been destroyed, instead of being merely defeated. Had it gone into action even at 4 o'clock, the victory would have been much more complete.

Maj.-Gens. Smith and Longstreet speak in high terms of the conduct of their superior and staff officers.

I beg leave to ask the attention of the Government especially to the manner in which Brig.-Gens. Warren and R. H. Anderson, and Cols. Jenkins, and Hampton and Hawes, exercising commands above their grades, and Brig.-Gen. Rhodes, are mentioned.

This, and the captured colors, will be delivered by Major A. R. Cole, of my staff.

I have been prevented by feebleness from making this report sooner, and am still too weak to make any but a very imperfect one.

Several hundred prisoners were taken, but I have received no report of the number.

Your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

GEN. M. L. SMITH TO HIS TROOPS.

Under date of Vicksburgh, July 13, Gen. M. L. Smith has made an address to his troops, of which the following is the essential portion:

Officers and Soldiers of Artillery and of the Third Brigade: The apparent pause in the operations of the enemy against this place, affords an opportunity to publicly acknowledge the steady courage and admirable conduct exhibited by one and all during the bombardment of the past few weeks.

From below the enemy first appeared against you, demanding an unconditional surrender; an enemy who had successfully passed the forts guarding the approaches to New-Orleans, and forced the submission of the city itself; an enemy having a naval force of some thirty-five vessels, armed with all the appliances of modern warfare, including the most formidable war steamers in the Federal navy, besides numerous transports, having a large infantry force. From the other direction came the numerous fleet of gunboats that had successively passed Columbus, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and Memphis. Beleagured as she has been, Vicksburgh and her defences—the Gibraltar of the Mississippi—yet stand intact and unbruised, and we believe they will remain so.

To face, understand, so numerous a foe; to endure, unflinchingly, so fierce a bombardment; to return, boldly and successfully, so terrific a fire, has required that cool, determined courage, that cheerful facing of danger, characteristic of the Confederate soldier on every field. Most of their gunboats have been much injured, two sloops-of-war crippled and driven from fire, one in a sinking condition, and a mortarboat now lies before you a wreck.

While I am happy in being able to speak thus of the skill, both science and endurance of the brigade, there is another, and a painful duty to perform. That is to announce, and deplore the fall of brave men. Private Samuel Whitaker, Company I, and Private John Kunbay, Calvert's Battery, First Louisiana Artillery. The first, acting as gunner during the severe action of the 28th of June, had his right hand crushed by the fragment of a shell, while stepping the vent of his piece, yet he faithfully maintained his position, not raising his wounded hand until all danger of a premature explosion had passed, thus preserving, by his coolness and bravery, the lives of his companions at the gun.

The second, on the morning of the 29th day of June, when a ball became lodged in a rifle gun, and the cannoniers were driven from the parapets by a shower of schrapnel, mounted the parapet alone, and worked manfully to ram it home, regardless of the danger to which he was momentarily exposed.

THE EXPLOITS OF THE ARKANSAS.

The Jackson *Mississippian*, of the 16th inst., publishes a graphic description of the late brilliant "dash" of the ram *Arkansas* into the Yankee fleet bombarding Vicksburgh. We extract the following:

"The *Arkansas* moved down the avenue of death as quietly as ever pleasure-boat floated on the bosom of a placid lake. Her entrance was signaled by a more furious tempest of terrible missiles than ever descended upon a single vessel. From thirty to forty of the most powerful gunboats and rams, including the famous *Benton*, the pride and the boast of the Federal navy, exhausted their magazines and ordnance of immense calibre in the vain attempt to engulf her. But "forward, still forward," she went, pouring into this one a broadside, and running furiously against that one, until two stout-hearted Rebs, and trusted ashore to escape the murderous fire. Turning suddenly, amid the leaden storm which was descending upon her louder than the bolts of heaven, she dashed impetuously, and with all the power she could command, against the *Benton*, giving her a thrust in the side which is believed to have broken several of her ribs, if not to have inflicted a fatal wound. The battle continued to rage with unabated violence, the *Arkansas* still moving forward majestically, amidst death-shots falling thick and fast, and yet, with the exception of her smoke-stack being riddled, not a casualty had occurred on board. Had not the smoke and heat become so stifling as to compel the opening of one of the port-holes, we should have been spared recording a single misfortune. That circumstance, however, enabled the enemy to effect an entrance, and the losses noted in our dispatch of yesterday were produced by a ball passing through the port-hole. And now the gauntlet was run, the terrible ordeal escaped, and the noble *Arkansas*, having passed through the avenue of death, nothing remained but to wave her adieus, which she did in the most gallant, *feeling* manner, from the *bon mots of Mars* who preside in the rear of her court. And then the red field was won, and Neptune crowned her conqueror of his realm.

As she took observation of the formidable fleet and rounded the point above the city, turning her bow to port, her noble flag seemed instinct with life as the gentle breeze displayed its glittering folds. Had nothing else been done during the war, this single feat would have written *immortality*, in characters of living light, all over those broad and ample folds.

The scene which followed the landing of the *Arkansas* was of the most thrilling character. The crowd rushed to the wharf frantic with joy. As the immortal hero, Commodore Brown, presented himself to view, the warm fresh blood still trickling down his furrowed cheeks from his wounded head, the enthusiasm became irrepressible. All felt that a debt of gratitude was due to him, his brave officers and crew, which could never be repaid."

THE LATEST ITEMS.

MOBILE, July 25.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, dated Jackson, 23th, says:

It is reported that the lower Union fleet, with transports, went below last night. Great commotion was observed in the upper fleet this morning. It is also reported that a large Union force is embarking at Memphis, supposed to be designed for a land attack upon Vicksburgh.

VICKSBURGH, July 22.—About 4½ o'clock this morning two iron rams engaged the *Arkansas*. An attempt was made by the *Essex* to board her, but the result was a miserable failure. A shot through one of her portholes killed and wounded six or seven on the *Arkansas*. The second ram, supposed to be the *Monarch*, turned tail in a badly crippled condition.

The weather is dreadfully hot.

GRENADA, July 22.—A portion of Curtis' army has left Helena for some point below, probably Vicksburgh.

EAST TENNESSEE.

GEN. BUELL'S MOVEMENTS.

"Ora" writes to the Mobile *Advertiser*, under date of July 16, as follows:

"The latest intelligence from the enemy on our left flank, is that Buell was reported to have left Huntsville on the 8th inst., for Bellefonte, and 4,000 of his troops had reached that point. His whole force was 30,000, including 1,500 cavalry. On the 10th he was passing in the direction of Nashville, supposed to be making a detour to reach Sweeden's Cove. The next day a large force was reported between Crow Creek and Bridgeport, advancing up.

A large number of invalids here arrived at Stevenson by railroad, and were sent up Crow Creek with a small amount of subsistence. Gen. McCook's Division is reported between Bellefonte and Stevenson, said to number 10,000, about seven miles this side of Stevenson, and those who had visited their camps reported their destination to be Chattanooga. McCook has twenty-four pieces of artillery with him and Bull's cavalry. One brigade is reported coming by Manchester. It is evident that the enemy is concentrating at Bridgeport, as two large supply trains have come up. Buell's forces are scattered from Huntsville to Stevenson as thick as they can be, coming by wagons and railroad. Nine trains left Stevenson on the 10th, going toward Nashville. Mitchell's forces have fallen back from Battle Creek, two miles and a half toward Stevenson, with a view, it is thought, to induce our troops to follow and cross, and that Buell's forces were going as far as the tunnel, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, so as to come down Sweeden's Cove in our rear.

It is now certain that Mitchell is in Washington under arrest, and Buell is in command of all the forces."

OPERATIONS IN GEN. POPE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of July 25 has these items regarding affairs in Gen. Pope's department:

"The news from this line of operations possesses no special feature of interest. The enemy have fallen back on Liberty Mills, on the Madison County line, and formed a junction with the main body of their forces in Culpepper County. They are said to have a cavalry force of four or five thousand in Caroline and Spottsylvania Counties. Six hundred of these were at Caroline Court-house on Wednesday.

Very little is known really of the movements of the Federal forces in the Valley. Our latest information induces the belief that the small force left at Winchester, terrified at the anticipated approach of Jackson's corps, has fallen back to the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and are now at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburgh, constituting a guard for that thoroughfare. A detachment of Gen. Rosecrans's Cavalry is said to have occupied Winchester on Tuesday.

In consequence of the occupation of the County seat by the enemy, the County Court of Caroline was unable to sit for the July term. Gov. Letcher has issued a proclamation authorizing the Justices of the county to hold an extra term of the Court at Needwood Precinct, commencing on Friday, Aug. 1.

The announcement of an accident on the South-side Railroad, by which forty-five soldiers bound for Lynchburgh were injured, shows pretty clearly that the rebels are preparing to meet Gen Pope.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A PLEA FOR FOREIGN FAVOR.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has a long and elaborate plea for foreign favor, headed "Northern and Confederate Feeling Toward England." In conclusion thus:

"We know, too, that the hearts of the English and French people were with us. At the very outset they protested against the threat to murder prisoners taken on our privateers. The barbarities of the North, the imprisonment of ladies and non-combatants, the spoliation of our property, the acts of attainder and confiscation, the brutal project to consign the women of a great city to the lusts of Northern soldiery, the great crime of attempting to reduce fourteen large States to Slavery, have been denounced by the English people and Press in tones which show fitly their hatred and disgust for the wrong-doer. This protest may not be meant to help us, but it *does* help us; for ours is the cause of free Government, and humanity, and civilization, and decency, as well as of Confederate independence; and words in behalf of *these* are words of good cheer and encouragement to us in our perilous struggle with the powerful and brutal enemy who sets them all at naught. We are only eight millions to twenty. We have no navy and no commerce. Our enemies have the arsenals and workshops of England and the world to recruit from. Day by day the unequal fight goes on. Thus far the unconquerable spirit of our people, their noble sacrifices and endeavors, their honorable and Christian bearing, and their just cause, have been blessed by Almighty Power. The invader stands discomfited and repulsed. The best blood of our people has indeed been shed, but it will continue to flow, if need be, for twenty years, until the great work of our deliverance is accomplished. In comparison with this end, we hold all other earthly things vile and contemptible, and, most of all, the embers of old feuds with those who wish us well in our struggle for liberty, and who, in reference to the brutal practices of our enemy, cry from the heart, "May God defend the right!"

DRUNKEN GENERALS.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

When the full history of this war is written, if it ever should be, a bloody list of blunders and disasters, growing out of the drunkenness of Confederate officers, will see the light. This will prove true, especially of the late battles near Richmond, which, though they were a series of brilliant victories for Southern arms, were, in some parts of those well-fought fields, purchased at an unnecessary cost of blood. The victories were won, not by the cool and self-possessed intellects of the Generals, so much as by the indomitable pluck of the soldiers. They were won, not in consequence of the sober skill and good judgment of division and brigade commanders, but in the absence of these qualities in their officers. We hear the names of more than one prominent General officer mentioned in connection with the various run of Rumor in these days of events. We forbear to publish names, or what is quite rife in the community, the actual, bona fide names of officers whose action may be taken to bring the facts to light.

We simply refer to the subject without calling names. We would not even do this on mere rumor. We are constrained to speak from the testimony of letters from the army from and to responsible parties.

A TERRIBLE OUTBURST.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Never did coward and ferocious tiger quit his prey more reluctantly than did Lincoln, when we forced him to relinquish his base purpose of hanging our brave privateers. He and his Congress have within a few days past poured new fury into the war. The direction has gone out to their armies to plunder and ravage. A Confiscation bill has become a law, for seizing the property of every man guilty of the crime of being a free man!

One is inclined to smile at these exhibitions of impotent rage. It was the sting of McClellan's defeat that hurried the Washington sages into such criminal folly. They seem to be insane. At the very time when their success is least, their threats are loudest and most malignant. It is the gnashing and rage of the wild beast as he sees the escape of his intended victim.

Had we not enough before to arouse every energy that may inspire a free and a brave man, to resist to the death and forever the attempted dominion of the North? Was not their despotism sufficiently loathsome, and their unfriendly purposes toward us sufficiently manifest, to inflame our zeal to the utmost in the work of resistance? We had thought so, but Lincoln, it seems, thinks otherwise! He has added a new stimulus to our activity. He takes the gates to tell us, and his obsequious Congress joins him, that when he has conquered us he intends to strip us of all the earnings of our honest toil! He intends to take our lands, and our homes; and they will be bestowed on the greedy crew living down "to hum," as the rewards of their murders and rapines in our midst.

Citizens of the Confederate States, if Mr. Lincoln indeed designed this to inflame your zeal, you will not disappoint him! The most feeble on the most infirm will battle for his home and for the roof that shelters his wife and little ones. To the able-bodied man it will now be a double disgrace to shun the fight. Our people, as one man and to the last man, must resist so atrocious a villainy and so terrible a fate! But if, as we suppose, Lincoln and his supporters designed to address your fears, will you not show them how little they know you? *Frighten* you into subjection by threats which he cannot execute, except upon the impossible supposition that you prove cravens and cowards! Avenge the insult, and at the same time vindicate your country and its cause by redoubling your zeal and your efforts, and by holding yourselves ready to endure the most extreme disconvenience, and to make any sacrifice, even of life itself, sooner than yield to a foe so disgusting and so malignant!

SUNDAY DESERTIONS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, July 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 84.—1. Habitually, all duties, except those of inspection, will be suspended during Sunday, to afford the troops rest, and to enable them to attend to religious services.

2. All Superintendents of railroads, and agents connected therewith, are required to aid the Government in apprehending and returning to their commands deserters and stragglers from the army. Those unprovided with proper passports are not audited to transportation, and should in all instances be denied passage over the roads. Rewards, authorized for the apprehension of deserters, will be paid in all instances of conviction by a Court-Martial.

By command of Gen. Lee.

R. H CHILTON, A. A. General.

On this subject of desertions, the Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"The great necessity of maintaining our army in its utmost efficiency is manifest to every one. Our enemy, baffled, but not broken, and a giant in power, is gathering his forces and ordering enormous levies of fresh men; and he is preparing to renew the onset with frantic energy. This is no time for our soldiers to scatter! On the contrary, every man should be at his post, and ready to resist or to strike. There is, nevertheless, a considerable disposition on the part of some of our soldiers, to indulge themselves with absences from their regiments. No time could be more unpropitious for such truancy.

In order to break up this evil and prevent the unhappy consequences which would result from it, if it at all tolerated, the military authorities have found it necessary to adopt the most stringent regulations, and to add to them from time to time. Below we publish an order just issued, in which railroad agents and employés are required to lend their aid in the in the reclamation of stragglers and deserters; and we call their attention to the important duty. They can render great service in breaking up an evil that, that, under present circumstances, is not only highly injurious, but fatal and intolerable.

BLOCKADE GOODS.

A large sale of "imported goods" took place at Charleston, on July 17. The following are among the quotations:

Liverpool salt, in three-bushel sacks, brought from $46 to $47 50 per sack; nutmegs, 56 cents per pound; black pepper, 63 cents to 90 cents per pound; cloves, 13 cents per pound; mace, 48 cents per pound; cognac brandy, in quart bottle cases, $22 to $36 50 per dozen; brandy, in quarter casks, dark, $7 per gallon; do., pale, $6 75 per gallon; super English sperm candles, No. 6, 42 per pound; Hall's sperm candles, No. 6, $1 70 per pound; do., No. 5, $1 75 per pound; arrow root, 35 cents per pound; claret, $1 50 to $1 90 per gallon; refined sugar, 20 cents per pound; tar oil, 45 cents per gallon; champagne, $30 per dozen; absynthe, $17 per dozen; spirits wine, $10 50 per dozen.

SPURIOUS NOTES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 25.

The Yankees, who are foremost in every species of rascality, have succeeded in thrusting a considerable number of counterfeit Confederate notes upon this community, the character of which may be readily detected by persons cautious in regard to such matters, though they are apt to deceive the unsuspecting. The one dollar issues of the City of Richmond have also been counterfeited, and a brief description may be the means of preventing some loss. The reading on the note bears a heavy impress, and is very black, while the plate is tolerably well executed, and has the signature of P. R. Grattan, Jr., President, and D. J. Burr, Chamberlain. On the right of the note are the words, "Receivable *for* city taxes," which in the genuine reads 'Receivable in City Taxes." This alone would be sufficient for its detection; but an additional facility is afforded by the abbreviated word "Pres'n," on the right corner, which in the counterfeit is spelt "Pres't." These notes are manufactured in great quantities at the North, and sold for a trifle by the sutlers in the various Yankee camps. They are offered to the people of the surrounding country in payment for articles of food, as was the case of when the foray was made upon the Central Railroad, and often palmed off upon the negroes as genuine. We have seen some of the bogus Confederate fives within a few days past, received here by venders of farm produce, who are generally supposed to be wide awake in business transactions. By a little care, the evil results of this new dodge of the enemy may be avoided.

McCLELLAN BEFORE THE BATTLES.

A letter from Richmond to the Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal*, speaking of McClellan, says:

"Dr. Curtis, of Hanover, whose house was for some time occupied by McClellan as his headquarters, has come into the city since the retreat of the grand army. He speaks of the Young Napoleon as an intelligent and agreeable gentleman, but as the most dejected and unhappy man he ever met. The labor and difficulties of the more than herculean labor he assumed of reducing Richmond, had made him appear prematurely old. Frequently, said the Doctor, did he reprove the levity of the officers of his Staff with regard to the terrible work before them. On one occasion, a Colonel, careful of his goodly person, was lamenting the want of his daily bath, when a flippant Major said to him: 'Ah, never mind, we will soon be in Richmond, and it will be all right then.' 'Don't be too sure of that, Sir,' said McClellan, with a sad smile. Never did the Doctor hear him give utterance to a word implying a belief that he would take Richmond. And yet, this care-worn man, who returned to headquarters every evening weary in body and mind, could assume a confidence he did not feel, addressing the troops with such stuff as 'holding the rebels at bay in their last stronghold,' and promising Lincoln by telegraph that he should 'push the enemy to the wall,' and send to the Northern people the news of another and final brilliant victory to-morrow."

DISPENSING JUSTICE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Information has been received that the Court-house of the County of Carolina is in possession of the public enemy, and that the regular term of the said Court cannot be held according to law:

Therefore, by virtue of authority vested in the Executive, I, John Letcher, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby require the justices composing the County Court of said County, to hold the sessions of the said Court at Needwood, in said County, on the first day of August next, and thereafter to continue to hold the monthly sessions of said Court at said place so long as the sessions for the change hereby authorized shall continue.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 24th day of July, 1862, and in the 87th year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor, Geo. W. Munford, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SUFFOLK.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 25.

The Yankee force at Suffolk, Va., is about 8,000. Gen. Mansfield is in command, aided by two Provosts—Paul De Kay and Van Wyeber. The Episcopal Church is used as a negro church by a Yankee from Massachusetts, who officiates every Sunday. During the week the vestry is made a contraband room, where the "blacks" is run at so much a glass. Mansfield has seized the residence of Nathaniel Riddick, and supplies his table from Mr. Riddick's farm.

AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

Treasonable Communication with the North—Speaking of Trade with the Surrounding Country &c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, July 26.

Communication with the North is very irregular at present, in consequence of all the steamboats having been pressed into the service for the use of the army of Gen. Curtis.

About 250 officers left yesterday, some of them going North.

Orders have been issued opening Memphis trade with the surrounding country under certain restrictions. Persons will have free intercourse without papers or any hindrance, save the right of examination and even search when the officers judge proper.

Gens. Hurlbut's and Sherman's Divisions are appointed as a guard. Persons endeavoring to leave or enter the city, except by the roads specified in the order, will be arrested and imprisoned.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, July 26.

The Commanding General has issued an order prohibiting speculators paying specie for the products of the rebel States. When Treasury Notes are refused, the parties refusing are to be arrested, and such of their property as is not needed for the subsistence of their families will be seized and sold by the Government Quartermaster. Speculators paying specie in contravention of this order will be arrested and sent North, and the property so purchased will be seized for the use of the Government.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Recent Conflict with the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 26.

A special to the *Times* from Memphis says:

"The Captain of the gunboat *Tyler* reports eight killed and sixteen wounded on his boat at the late engagement with the *Arkansas*. He accuses Lieut. Hunter, commanding *Queen of the West*, as behaving in a most cowardly manner, having made no effort whatever to bring his vessel into action. The officers of the *Lancaster* say that the *Queen of the West* was the first boat that discovered the *Arkansas*, and that she ran for protection to the fleet without firing a gun in disobedience of signals to come to the aid of the *Carondelet*, while the latter was engaged at close quarters with the *Arkansas*.

FROM SOUTHERN PORTS.

Arrival of the Cahawba from Beaufort, N. C.

The United States steam transport *Cahawba*, Capt. Bates, arrived, yesterday, from Beaufort, N. C., having sailed from thence on the 27th, at 7 A. M.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Beaufort, N. C., since our last advices.

On the 27th, at 1½ o'clock, passed United States transport *Mississippi*, 15 miles north of Cape Lookout, bound south. On the 26th, at 2 P. M., passed bark *Ella*, of Boston, bound north.

The following vessels were at Beaufort: United States gunboat *Monticello*, coaling; barks *Texas*, of New-York, discharging; *Mary Morton*; brig *L. P. Snow*, schooners *Richard Vaux*, *J. L. Rodney*, *Mary Rodgers*, *J. K. Jennings*, United States storeship *Marshall*.

The following came passengers from Beaufort:

Mr. C. W. Smith and child, H. S. Gould, J. H. Thayer, J. W. Thayer, Mr. Howell, A. Boscoko, John Hing, W. Fuller, Capt. J. W. Thiller, U. S. A., Major Vedder, U. S. A., Major Sherman, U. S. A., Major Hobson, U. S. A., Mr. Lockwood, W. Wilson, T. O. Ebaugh, Mr. Robinson, John Sullivan, Thos. S. Long, invalids U. S. Navy.

Arrival of the Haze from Newbern, N. C.

The United States steam transport *Haze*, Capt. Curtis, arrived at this port yesterday, from Newbern, N. C., July 26, at 5 A. M., and Hatteras Inlet the same day at 5 P. M. She brings the following passengers:

Major Giles, Lieut. Reily, Capt. Coles, Capt. Jenney, Lieut. Davis, Capt. Hart, Lieut. W. Hare, Lieut. Clark, R. Dennis, G. W. Leslie, S. M. Smith, Capt. J. S. Otis, Mr. Longacre, Mr. Jinks, P. J. Hosier, Capt. Center, J. W. McDonald, Wm. C. Coffin, Mr. Barcott, J. W. Raymond, Mr. Roberts, and 27 in steerage.

One of the passengers, Ozman Harrison, a private in the Third New-York Cavalry, narrates the following facts:

Harrison, who is wounded in the leg, was detailed for some time on picket duty, at Washington, N. C. About twelve miles from that city there are bands of guerrillas—almost within gunshot of our pickets, whom they fire at occasionally, sometimes with fatal effect. The guerrillas appear to abstain from committing depredations on property, as all the planters show sympathy with their movements. When our pickets make an advance, these individuals leave for the interior, and inform the rebels of the movements of our soldiery. The result of this spy-system has been that several of our pickets have been recently shot dead by the guerrillas, who await their victims concealed from observation. One of the pickets recently shot was Rogers, of the Third New-York Cavalry.

The secession feeling in Washington appears to be awaiting a new outburst. In the dead of night, when the Provost Guard patrols the city, civic rebels, concealed behind shade trees, and within reach of an open avenue of escape,—and men to rescue them,—discharge revolvers at the troops, and then skedaddle. A moment afterward there is no trace of them. Capt. Turner, of the Provost Guard, not long since, narrowly escaped death from the hands of one of these assassins.

Washington is now the refuge of hundreds of slaves who have escaped from their rebel masters in the interior. Three hundred of the contrabands are now engaged in building a formidable fort at the West end of the city.

At Newbern, military movements were unimportant. Our cavalry were vigorously engaged in picket duty—but nothing of public interest had transpired.

Arrival of the Thomas Swann from Port Royal, S. C.

The steamer *Thomas Swann*, Capt. Hamilton, has arrived from Port Royal in 96 hours. She has the following passengers:

Col. Armstrong and lady friend, Mr. Taylor and son, Sergt. James Scott, Lieut. J. E. Wilcox, Lieut. Done, Capt. J. A. Chenna, Mr. Cogen, Capt. D. E. Keeth and servant, Lieut. L. A. Hann, Capt. J. W. Brown, and 56 others.

The health of the troops at Hilton Head and vicinity is considerably affected by the excessive heat. The large number of troops that have been withdrawn lately to reinforce Gen. McClellan, showing that there is going to be nothing done in South Carolina during the Summer, has also acted unfavorably on the spirits of the men. Dysentery and diarrhœa prevail to some extent; and fevers peculiar to the locality have done some damage to the men.

Gen. Hunter is as active as circumstances will allow; but in the absence of white troops, he is devoting himself to the improvement of his black ones. He also looks closely after the welfare of the contrabands who are in charge of the Government. They are in general doing well, and the crop prospects are good. A large number of red pantaloons had been distributed among the negro brigade, who are very proud of their foggery, and drill with great precision.

Gen. Saxton remains at Beaufort, and will enter upon the work of supervising the industry of the negroes.

It was reported that Col. Serrell, of the Engineer Regiment, had been placed under arrest by Gen. Hunter, who had sent the charges against him to Washington.

The evacuation of Stono and Edisto Islands has been completed, and the rebels have already repossessed the latter, and are making almost daily incursions as far as Otter Island, on the St. Helena Sound. Port Royal and the island immediately around are well guarded, and if is not likely that the rebels will make any attempts at operations in that direction, though it was stated at Hilton Head that the pickets at Port Royal Ferry had been withdrawn by Gen. Hunter.

At Savannah and Charleston the rebel force is said to have been decreased by withdrawals to Virginia, and it was well known at Fort Pulaski that at present there were not over 25,000 rebel soldiers in these two places. But our force is too small at present to attempt anything in that direction.

THE PRIZE STEAMER TUBAL CAIN.

Her Arrival at this Port—How She Was Captured—Value of Her Cargo, &c.

The prize steamer *Tubal Cain*, of Nassau, Acting-Master Pearson commanding, arrived yesterday morning, in eight days from Nassau, N. P. She was bounded on the 24th inst., in lat. 32°, lon. 70° 14', by the United States gunboat Octorara. Upon examining her papers she was seized as a prize, as they established the fact that she was one of the numerous steamers at Nassau, loaded with arms and ammunition, which have been endeavoring to run the blockade. She is 194 tons, iron built, 60-horse power; was built at Paisley, and is nine years old. Vessel and cargo are valued at $200,000. Her cargo consists of small arms, saltpetre, salt, soldiers' buttons, shells, and various other goods suitable for the Southern market.

From Mr. John A. Johnstone, Acting-Master in the United States Navy, and Prize-Master of the *Tubal Cain*, we gather the following facts concerning the steamer, her seizure, her cargo, and the disposition made of each:

Capt. D. D. Pearson's flagship, the *Octorara*, of which Mr. Johnstone is Acting-Master, first caught sight of the *Tubal-Cain* on the morning of the 24th of July. With English flag displayed, she was steering along with the charitable intent of conveying to the Confederates a bountiful supply of sundry matters greatly desired by them. After a few moments cogitation, Capt. Pearson threw with significant warning, a rifled shot over the *Tubal Cain*, which had the immediate effect of stopping her progress and of lowering the neutral ensign.

First Lieut. Geo. Brown, with three boats' crews, armed, was sent to her, and having boarded her, examined her papers, and ordered the officers to go with him to Capt. Pearson.

The case appeared a plain one to that experienced officer, and he directed Master Johnstone, with a prize-crew, to take the *Tubal Cain* to the Prize Commissioners at New-York.

She reached this port on Monday night at 8 o'clock, and now lies at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.

The Captain, J. W. Strain, states that, after leaving Liverpool, he went to Nassau. There she remained about six weeks, and then cleared for St. Johns, New-Brunswick.

Her cargo consists of saltpetre, salt, boots, coats, buttons, saddlery, military stores, &c. Had she reached her destination, the cargo would be worth in the neighborhood of $250,000; here it will not probably reach half that amount. The *Tubal Cain* is an iron screw-steamer, of about 200 tons.

MORE PRIZES CAPTURED.

The British Schooner Agnes, of Nassau, and the Rebel Steamer Mollineux.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 29.

The Navy Department has received a report from Lieut. Rogers, commanding the United States steamer *Huntsville*, dated July 16, off Abaco Island, stating that he fell in with the British schooner *Agnes*, of Nassau, from Harbor Island. Her commander says she was loaded with sixty bales of cotton and forty barrels of resin. Finding on board the *Agnes* no clearance, charter-party, log-book, or other documentary proof of property, Lieut. Rogers detained her as a prize, and sent her to Key West for adjudication.

A later report from the same officer, dated July 21, states that he had captured the rebel steamer *Reliance*, just out from Doboy Bar, Georgia, and bound to Nassau with a cargo consisting of two hundred and forty-three bales of Sea Island cotton. The *Reliance* was commanded by Lieut. Gladding, formerly of the United States Navy and the revenue service, and since the rebellion, in command of the schooner *Parliament*, in which he several times ran the blockade. Lieut. Rogers towed the *Reliance* to Key West.

A Newspaper Mobbed in New-Brunswick for Advocating the Union.

CALAIS, Me., Tuesday, July 29.

The office of the St. Croix *Herald*, in St. Stephens, N. B., was again visited by a mob last night and the work of destruction this time is nearly complete.

Most of the type was knocked into "pi," the press injured, and much of the material was scattered outside, and thrown into the river.

The *Herald* is about the only newspaper in New-Brunswick that has advocated the Union cause, and hence the wrath of the Provincials against it.

The publication of the *Herald*, in consequence of this attack upon it, will be delayed several weeks.

The Case of Lieut. Hughes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is to certify that Lieut. Albert Hughes, who was charged with the larceny of a gold watch at No. 19 University-place, and whose arrest was noticed in your paper, has been promptly acquitted of the charge. Without calling a solitary witness in his defence, the charge was, on examination of complainant in the case, at once dismissed, the only grounds for Lieut. Hughes' arrest having been an unfounded and frivolous suspicion.

I am happy to add that gentlemen were present to testify to Lieut. Hughes' respectability and honor as a gentleman and soldier, but it was not even necessary to offer their testimony to refute such a groundless accusation. JOSEPH BRECK, Counsel to Lieut. Hughes.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

[Advertisement.]

Attention Soldiers!—Protect your health! No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For wounds, bruises, sores, fevers and dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hall's Patent Dry Powder & Fletcher's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Two Holiday Performances at Barnum's today, at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M., by Burbees, the comic mimic, Mr. Kelly, Lean, &c. Curiosities at all hours.

Passengers Arrived.